State Library

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms—Cash in Advance.

One copy one year.....$2 00
" " six months.....1 00
" " three months.....75

Liberal Discount to Clubs.

VOL. XXV. SALEM, N. C., NOVEMBER 15, 1877. NO. 46.

JOB PRINTING.

THE PRESS JOB DEPARTMENT is supplied with all the material and is fully prepared to do work with NEATNESS, DISPATCH and at the VERY LOWEST PRICES. Be sure to give us a trial before contracting with any one else.

TWENTY POUNDS.

There never was such a man to bet as Staining. He was always so sure he was right. Our mutual friend Marxwell ought to have sailed for Brazil, but I felt confident I had seen him in the street. Staining said it was nonsense, and he'd bet me twenty pounds to a shilling I was wrong. He had hardly finished speaking when Marxwell, who had not sailed, came up. Staining pulled from his pocketbook a twenty-pound note, and handed it to me.

"There you are, old fellow. 'A fool and his money,' etc. Another illustration of that wise adage."

"Not exactly, for you don't suppose I shall take your money."

"Yes, I do; and I shall be extremely annoyed if you make any difficulty."

I protested; but presently he said in irritation: "Then be my almoner, and give the money to charity." And he pressed the note back upon me, and left abruptly.

There are objections to standing in the public highway with a bank note in your hand and a puzzled expression in your face; the note was transferred to my pocket, and I went my way pondering, when I was met full tilt by a clergyman whom I well knew.

"Hutton!" he cried. "Mr. Smith, both you and I seem to have our minds so much occupied to-day that we cannot take care of our bodies."

I apologized. "No grave matter of mine," I said; "but you look sad. No thing wrong with you or yours?"

"No, thanks; but I have just left a depressing scene."

"A young couple, married in hot haste, have come to grief. The wife and child are ill. Relatives and friends have receded into the remote background.—And worse than all, the husband"—

"Has become intemperate or has gone mad."

"Neither one nor the other."

"Something worse?"

"Yes; for to be dishonest is worse than going mad. And it is such a mere trifle that is needed, apparently to put all straight, that I groan at my inability at the moment to find it."

"What is wanted?"

"Well, it's only twenty-pounds."

"There's the money which you go quire. Haste away, and do all the good you can with it."

My friend looked astonished. He even hesitated.

"It is very, very good of you," he said, "but really"—

"I have the power to give it away.—Good-bye." And I hurried off. Then I hastened back to him.

"Kindly, on no account mention my name."

"No, no, you wish it; but you should know that is the object of your bounty." And he told me. Then we parted. I had gone only a dozen yards when there passed me a young man, with a flushed face and a frightened, anxious look in his eyes. He caught up to my friend and spoke to him.

"That is the man," I said to myself, "whose proceedings have been dubious, and whose trust, he resumed by Staining's twenty pounds. Well, if the wheel should turn, and this poor man should ever be in a position to deliver a fellow creature from such trouble as he himself is now in, by the surrender of twenty pounds, I wonder whether he'll do it? Smith, you surely know human nature well enough to answer your own question. Not he—not a bit of it."

This little incident, with plenty of other things besides, was soon sweeping from my memory by a sudden call to go abroad, even to the place where Marxwell did not go—Brazil. Nothing hampered me then; I was a young bachelor, and could start for the Antipodes at two days' notice. When I take my wife and children—I forget the exact number—for our annual trip, in these latter years of my life, I require weeks' preparation. Alas, the change!

Away then to Brazil; away to a new life, new scenes, new companions, new hopes and fears; away to fortune—and the yellow fever! Here occurs in my tale a grand interval of twenty years (my story deals in twenties). I doubt whether I should have come back, had not a young English lady one night sang in my hearing an old home ballad, so well remembered in connection with some loved ones who in this world will sing no more, that the well known craving for the native land ministered me at once, and within a very short time I was on my voyage to England.

On the way, I had one night a frightful dream. I fancied a terrible enemy had me on my back, and was clutching my throat. His grip grew his grasp, and fainter my breath. My startling eyes scanned every feature of my murderer. Slowly and painfully—as I was held in this way, for some time as it appeared—did I call to my mind the face before me. It was Staining, but Staining reckless, desperate. I gasped in entreaty for mercy.

"Give it me! I want it, I must have it, instantly—instantly!" was the hoarse reply.

"What—what can you mean?"

"What!" he shrieked, in maniacal frenzy.

"Wretch, my twenty-pounds!"

I had quite forgotten about this bet and the twenty pounds; but the dream set me thinking of what rumors I had heard occasionally respecting Staining since I left England, that his money had been wasted, that he had fallen considerably in position, and even into poverty. I had written to him several times, but of late years he had not replied.

"Poor fellow," I now thought, "there may really be something in that dream. If his pride will accept it, he shall have that money back, and very glad I shall be to restore it."

Back in England. Settled down again in the old country. Main matters disposed of, I began to think of minor ones, and among the latter the discovery of Staining. He was not in his former haunts, and I failed so long to find him that I was beginning to despair, when one night I met him on the street.

The brilliant artificial light of the ball-room may increase the luster of a woman's bright eyes and of her sparkling jewels; but if you want to see a poor, broken down man, decayed and dismal, in his worse aspect, survey him standing disconsolately under a street lamp, a drizzling rain descending upon him, and he, with folded arms, presenting a picture of mute despair. So did I behold Staining. I put my hand upon his shoulder. He sprang from me as though I were a wild beast.

"I did not want to run away," he said, hoarsely, "they know that. I'll face it—"I'll face it," he added, tremulously. "Go on, I'll walk quietly enough—Why—what—eh—surely, can it be—can"—

"Yes, it is Smith, your old companion. Pray be composed. Staining, my friend, what is all this? Come away, and confide in me. You know you can trust me. If you are in trouble, and money can help you, you shall not want." And I took his arm, and we went together.

And then I heard poor Staining's confession, and it amounted to this: When he had wasted his money, he obtained a situation in a merchant's office. The pay, poor enough, was sufficient to keep him; but even now nothing could restrain him from gambling on a small scale on horse-racing. As a consequence he was soon penniless, and worse—dishonest. He had paid a betting debt out of a twenty-pound note which the day before I met him had been intrusted to him. Discovery had ensued almost instantaneously, and though the luckless man had explained that it was only through the failure of another member of the virtuous fraternity he could not at once replace the money, he had been discharged, and had reason to suppose he would be prosecuted.

"Many, many thanks," replied the poor fellow to the offer I directly made him. "You can see the firm in the morning; but, though they have allowed a day to pass, I doubt whether they will take the money. I believe they are bent on my ruin."

I could not believe it; so early next day I was at the office of Messrs. Baydon, Blendon & Co., and having been admitted into the room of the senior partner I stated my errand and proffered my twenty-pounds.

Mr. Baydon was a sleek old gentleman. There was so to speak, wealth and ease all over him. He bent his head complacently, and replied:

"I can appreciate your kindness to this poor man, and I myself would pass the matter over at once, but my partner, Mr. Blendon, takes a different view, and I cannot interfere." And he was firm upon the point. "Could I see Mr. Blendon?" "Yes, if I could call again in two hours."

In the cab I kept muttering to myself: "Blendon, and Robert Blendon, too? I am sure of it. Still, if it be so, it is very strange. I think I should know that face again, however time may have altered it. We shall see who will be master."

Back to Messrs. Bayden, Blendon & Co's offices, and then into the presence of Mr. Blendon.

All my anxiety for my poor friend faded away. I was master of the situation. Briefly I stated my desire to pay the amount of Staining's defalcation, and my hope that under the extenuating circumstances no publicity would be given to the miserable wrong doing.

Mr. Blendon heard me with some impatience, and before replying he drew a check to "self or bearer" (I could see him do it) for a hundred pounds. Having given this to a clerk to get cashed, he said to me, arranging his papers the while:

"You will excuse my answering somewhat shortly. It cannot be. It is not the money we care about, but we must vindicate the law."

I declare I was half pleased at the grandiose style of this speech. How beautifully he was walking into my net.

I ventured to suggest that in a case like this there was no imperative call to such a course, and that forbearance might rightly be shown.

"I do not see it—I cannot see it, answered Mr. Blendon, crossing his legs with an air of resignation, as much as to say: "The man is a nuisance, but I must bear with him." He resumed:

"You do not appear, sir, to observe the immense importance of punishing delinquency of this kind. I would not take your money on any account. Dear me! If I were to let this man off, I would be ashamed of myself. He ought to be in custody now, and he will be very shortly. I have just overcome some foolish hesitation of my partner. I am always firm myself" (not always, Mr. Blendon—not when I last saw you. But I waited a bit. A little further into my net please), "and therefore, however sorry I may be, sir, I must say no. Dishonesty is a fearful thing, and it must be punished. If I were myself to commit an act of this kind, and"—

Why did he stop? I bowed quietly, and rising said:

"You are quite right, Mr. Blendon.—Dishonesty is a terrible thing, and while not for another moment pressing my request, I know you will forgive my calling to remembrance, before I leave, a curious case known to myself. May I tell it you? Some twenty years ago a poor young couple, not long married, had fallen into poverty. The wife and infant were ill. The doctor had ceased to attend them because he was not paid. Comforts there were none. Even necessaries were wanting. The husband was distracted. He would get money, he must get money. When his young wife and infant child were wellnigh starving, what was to be done? Stay, stay, Mr. Blendon, I will complete my story. The money was obtained, sir—Mr. Blendon, you know how. I need not tell you that. But in what way was it repaid ere mischief came, and how was the husband saved—saved from ruin and degradation—saved to become a rich and respected merchant? Whose money saved him? Ah! Mr. Blendon, that you do not know. But I will tell you. The twenty-pound note which rescued the poor husband rested only ten minutes before in the pocket-book of this very Staining whom you are about to prosecute, strangely enough, for precisely the same sum. Yes, at that time Staining was rich, maybe, as you are now; but with his riches he was a kind, charitable, Christian man. Mr. Blendon—I have a right to ask you—to what character do your lay claim?"

I have often thought since what admirable advantages are a clear head and a clear temper. In the delivery of the foregoing I had worked myself up to a white heat. It was only at the moment when he first saw my drift that my listener manifested any strong emotion.—Then he rose from his chair, and his face flushed, but he resumed his seat, and by the time I had finished he was sitting as calmly almost as when I entered. There was a slight pause, and then Mr. Blendon said:

"You have acquired, sir, some knowledge (I will not say whether accurate or not) of an incident in my early life which I am not called upon to discuss. May I ask whether this knowledge is confined, and is intended to be confined, to yourself?"

"I believe it to be confined to myself and my informant, and I have no desire it should be otherwise."

Mr. Blendon bowed. "I will not conceal that I shall be glad for it to be an understanding between us that this matter does not go further." (I made a gesture of assent). "Well, then, on that footing, I will say that Mr. Staining shall be entirely absolved, and I will even aid him if I can. You must, therefore, excuse me from taking your twenty pounds. I am obliged to you for the coming. Good morning."

I departed, and I must confess I felt the enemy had well covered his retreat, and had not left me a morsel more of triumph than he could help.

However, my object was accomplished, therefore I hastened to meet Staining. He was not at the appointed place, and after waiting some time I went to his lodging. It was a shabby house, in a by street, not easy to find. The landlady told me Mr. Staining had come in an hour ago, and was in his bed-room—not very well, she thought. She and I went up together, and knocked more than once. Then I went in. Poor Staining was lying on the bed—dead. My first misgivings were happily not confirmed. His enfeebled frame had been unable to withstand the recent wear-and-tear, and he was now beyond the reach of his follies and his troubles.

EARTHQUAKE IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A gentleman just from Brevard, N. C., furnishes the information that about 8 o'clock last Monday evening that section of the country extending as far as Henderson, N. C., felt a severe shock of an earthquake, which lasted for several minutes and frightened the inhabitants half out of their wits. The shock, it is said, was much more severe than the shock near Bald Mountain a few years ago, and is supposed to proceed from volcanic influences located in the neighborhood. The uprising of the earth proceeded in the form of a wave from southwest to northeast. Strange to say, the shock was not felt at Spartanburg or Greenville, or at any of the towns on this side of the mountains.—*S. C. Paper.*

How People Live in Lighthouses.

A visit paid to the Lighthouse at Seven Foot Knoll, near Baltimore, is described by the *Sun* of that city as follows:

This is one of the new cheese-box lighthouses which stand on legs out of the water, and excite the curiosity of thousands of excursionists every season, who see them from the steamers' decks. The keeper, Mr. Bolling, was filling his cellar with wood for the winter when the tug rubbed against the iron pillars of his dominions and made his house rock. The visitors climbed a ladder thro' a trap door, and found themselves in the garden, which is an iron balcony running around the cheese-box and filled with flowers growing in pots and boxes, with several children playing in it. Inside the cheese-box was found to be a suit of large and comfortable chambers, including a parlor with a piano, a large sitting room, sleeping chambers, kitchen, and other apartments, quite as commodious as a French flat in a large city. Mrs. Bolling said she and the children were never sick. A little girl, three years old, who was born on the lighthouse, and had never been on land but once, appeared rather shy to strangers. Three children and two grown people from the child's world, save the broad expanse of waters and the ships that come and go, and the sun, and moon, and stars overhead. When the ice jams against the piers of the lighthouse in winter it rocks like a cradle. Last winter it occupied two men nearly all the while to watch the stoves and keep them from overturning. Everything was found to be very comfortable and home-like, and the occupants of the singular dwelling were as happy as if they lived on solid land.

Miller's Island Lighthouse, further down, is a tall, wooden tower, 100 feet high. The water is only two feet deep at the granite base on which the structure is built. The lighthouse is an open frame pyramid of four sides, painted straw color and brown. The keeper, Capt. J. W. McDonald, and Robert Williams, a colored assistant, are the only occupants of the house, which has six or eight commodious rooms. Captain McDonald was forty years a sailor, and has been a lighthouse keeper since 1873. His family reside at Baltimore, visiting him at times when it is pleasant to live in the lighthouse. Just now, however, there is danger of malaria. Soft crabs abound in the waters around him. His library consists of Butler's "Lives of the Saints," a copy of the Bible, and the Baltimore *Sun*. He sleeps up aloft, a hundred feet above the tide. His establishment was found to be in the best order. The excursionists returned from their visit very much pleased with the way people live in lighthouses on the approaches to Baltimore.

Extravagance.

Ask your purse, not your pride what you shall buy. Let not your desire to excell your neighbor in display run you into lavish expenditure. There is no folly so ruinous for the time as extravagance. People call it liberality, nobleness of spirit, and enlarged views; they look on with admiration, as they do at a brilliant display of fire-works, but the fire once spent then comes the reaction. Dress perhaps is the greatest medium of extravagance. Shakespeare, Fuller and many old standard writers advise display and costly attire, but it is a very questionable policy in a republic like ours, whether it is safe to provoke envy and distinction. This is one of the means of those who expend so much of self-denial and thought to keep up the show of what they have not, while one-half the same labor expended in restricting themselves to the hardest realities would be to much better effect. And yet we would have no reader of ours foster or practice a niggardly spirit. The fact is, it is the same with our expenditures as with our enjoyment—pleasure and diet ought to be in perfect harmony, bearing a just proportion to each other, for while immediate pleasure puts nature into disorder, so also a sparing and dull way of living dulls the spirit and faculties. And thus, while undue lavishness tends to derange one's means and leads to many evils, so likewise a mean and parsimonious spirit tends to render us blunted unto all good influences, and shut us out from the companionship and regard of our fellowmen.

POOR TWEED.—In the course of Tweed's continued examination in New York, several interesting items about his private affairs have come out. One is that his household expenses were $50,000 a year, and that the frescoing in one of his houses cost nearly $20,000. Another, that he lost $600,000 in two years running the Metropolitan Hotel, and that his other real estate losses amounted in five years to nearly a million and a quarter. He testifies that his escape to Cuba and Spain cost him $60,000, and justifies the general suspicion that his lawyers have been eating him up, by stating that he has paid various members of the profession since his troubles began, fully $400,000. How much these legal gentlemen have done to earn this modest sum may be gathered from his present position as a helpless prisoner. Poor Tweed!

How People Live in Lighthouses.

A visit paid to the Lighthouse at Seven Foot Knoll, near Baltimore, is described by the *Sun* of that city as follows:

This is one of the new cheese-box lighthouses which stand on legs out of the water, and excite the curiosity of thousands of excursionists every season, who see them from the steamers' decks. The keeper, Mr. Bolling, was filling his cellar with wood for the winter when the tug rubbed against the iron pillars of his dominions and made his house rock. The visitors climbed a ladder thro' a trap door, and found themselves in the garden, which is an iron balcony running around the cheese-box and filled with flowers growing in pots and boxes, with several children playing in it. Inside the cheese-box was found to be a suit of large and comfortable chambers, including a parlor with a piano, a large sitting room, sleeping chambers, kitchen, and other apartments, quite as commodious as a French flat in a large city. Mrs. Bolling said she and the children were never sick. A little girl, three years old, who was born on the lighthouse, and had never been on land but once, appeared rather shy to strangers. Three children and two grown people from the child's world, save the broad expanse of waters and the ships that come and go, and the sun, and moon, and stars overhead. When the ice jams against the piers of the lighthouse in winter it rocks like a cradle. Last winter it occupied two men nearly all the while to watch the stoves and keep them from overturning. Everything was found to be very comfortable and home-like, and the occupants of the singular dwelling were as happy as if they lived on solid land.

Miller's Island Lighthouse, further down, is a tall, wooden tower, 100 feet high. The water is only two feet deep at the granite base on which the structure is built. The lighthouse is an open frame pyramid of four sides, painted straw color and brown. The keeper, Capt. J. W. McDonald, and Robert Williams, a colored assistant, are the only occupants of the house, which has six or eight commodious rooms. Captain McDonald was forty years a sailor, and has been a lighthouse keeper since 1873. His family reside at Baltimore, visiting him at times when it is pleasant to live in the lighthouse. Just now, however, there is danger of malaria. Soft crabs abound in the waters around him. His library consists of Butler's "Lives of the Saints," a copy of the Bible, and the Baltimore *Sun*. He sleeps up aloft, a hundred feet above the tide. His establishment was found to be in the best order. The excursionists returned from their visit very much pleased with the way people live in lighthouses on the approaches to Baltimore.

Extravagance.

Ask your purse, not your pride what you shall buy. Let not your desire to excell your neighbor in display run you into lavish expenditure. There is no folly so ruinous for the time as extravagance. People call it liberality, nobleness of spirit, and enlarged views; they look on with admiration, as they do at a brilliant display of fire-works, but the fire once spent then comes the reaction. Dress perhaps is the greatest medium of extravagance. Shakespeare, Fuller and many old standard writers advise display and costly attire, but it is a very questionable policy in a republic like ours, whether it is safe to provoke envy and distinction. This is one of the means of those who expend so much of self-denial and thought to keep up the show of what they have not, while one-half the same labor expended in restricting themselves to the hardest realities would be to much better effect. And yet we would have no reader of ours foster or practice a niggardly spirit. The fact is, it is the same with our expenditures as with our enjoyment—pleasure and diet ought to be in perfect harmony, bearing a just proportion to each other, for while immediate pleasure puts nature into disorder, so also a sparing and dull way of living dulls the spirit and faculties. And thus, while undue lavishness tends to derange one's means and leads to many evils, so likewise a mean and parsimonious spirit tends to render us blunted unto all good influences, and shut us out from the companionship and regard of our fellowmen.

Amateur Observations of the November Meteors.

On the 13th and 14th days of November, the earth makes its annual passage through the second of the great meteor belts which intersect its orbit. The thickness of this belt at its thickest part is estimated by Prof. Proctor at some 100,000 miles, and it is supposed that the denser portion of the system or "gem of the meteor ring" contains at least one hundred thousand million meteors. These, however, Herschel has calculated to be extremely small, rarely exceeding a few ounces in weight. It has further been determined that the November meteors mostly radiate from the constellation *Leo*, and the aphelion of their orbit is somewhat beyond the planet Uranus.

Late investigations have pointed to the identity of the orbit of some of the comets with the orbits of different groups of meteors. The path of the meteors, for example, which are usually seen from August 9 to 14, coincides with that of the bright comet of 1862, and both Peters and Schiparelli independently discovered some time ago that Tempel's comet of 1866—a body visible only with the telescope—has elements which may be regarded as absolutely identical with those of the November belt. It is not definitely known however what connection exists between the meteors, though it appears that the latter have paths as eccentric as those of the cometic orbits, and hence it is deduced that the earth encounters no less than 56 systems, thus affording proof that the total number of these systems in the universe must be estimated by billions.

It will readily be seen that a knowledge of the elements of the paths described by the meteors is of considerable astronomical importance. While, as already stated, the general direction or radiation is from the constellation *Leo*, it has been observed that often on the same night many distinct centers of radiation may be traced. It is by the determination of these centers that the elements above referred to may be calculated, Then by comparing the results with the elements of the orbits of known comets, it becomes possible to discover which comets, by rupture, according to one theory, probably gave rise to the various groups of shooting stars. Hence observations made with the naked eye, which fix the exact point in the heavens whence the meteors appear to radiate, may prove of value.

It is necessary to first note the region of the heavens whence the meteors appear, and then to observe specially those bodies which seem to have the shortest trajectories. These will, of course, be the ones nearest the center of radiation, and in this way the location of the latter can be quite accurately determined. Look also for a pale light, something similar to the aurora, which is present about the radiating point. It is also useful to note the color and brilliancy of the meteors. The latter may be estimated by comparison with Jupiter and Venus, the brilliancy of these planets being taken as the maximum. If the meteors leave a trail behind them note the fact, and also observe how long the trail remains visible after the star disappears, also whether it has a backward motion. A field glass may be advantageously employed to recognize any special peculiarities of the trail. These observations, if carefully made, will be acceptable at any astronomical observatory. Meteors also appear from the 27th to the 29th of November, and from the 6th to the 13th of December, but not in such numbers as upon the above-mentioned dates.—*Scientific American.*

Our Wealth and Our Taxes.

The newspapers have compiled from official sources some interesting and instructive facts and figures upon this subject, from which it appears that in the year 1870 the total taxable wealth of the United States was $14,178,000,000, and from this there was raised in taxes these several amounts of revenue: For National purposes, $395,959,000; for State purposes, $6,051,000; for army purposes, $77,746,000; for town and city purposes, $134,794,000—total, $676,550,000. This is 4.7 per cent. on the assessed valuation of the total wealth of the country. In estimating our tax-rates we are accustomed to take into the account only the direct taxes we pay to the local collector—State, county, city, and school taxes. The Federal Government raises its revenue in an indirect way by a tariff on imports and excise on spirits, tobacco, beer and other subjects—in other words, by a tax on consumption which the consumer pays without perceiving it. But it is an egregious mistake to suppose that we pay no national taxes because we do not directly perceive them, or that they are an inconsiderable portion of the general burden. The figures teach a different lesson. In 1870 the people paid in national taxes, $395,599,000; in 1871, $374,341,000; in 1872, $364,694,000; in 1873, $322,177,000; in 1874, $299,941,000; in 1875, $284,020,000; in 1876, $283,758,000; in 1877, $269,000,000. There was not a year from 1862 to 1876 inclusive which did not exceed the aggregate revenue paid to the States, counties, cities and schools; and as all taxes come out of the pockets of the people, the national revenues, though indirectly derived, are as much a tax on the people as State and county taxes are.

The amount of taxes paid in the year 1870, $676,550,000, is startling. It was, as we have stated, 4.7 per cent on the assessed wealth of the country, and was more, perhaps, than the increase of the national wealth for the year. The annual increasement of wealth in the United States has been estimated at 4 to 4½ per cent. In prosperous times, when all the energies of the country are at work, it is more than this; but in times like the present, when so large a number of laborers are idle, it is less. If 42 per cent. be a fair average, there was taken from the people, in 1870, in taxes, an amount greater than the average annual increase of wealth; in other words, the country paid for government all its net earnings, and something more besides—a process which, if protracted, cannot fail to bring on disaster.

In 1860 the national taxes paid were $56,000,000, and the State, county, city and town taxes were $94,186,000; total, $150,186,000. As the assessed wealth of the country at that time was $12,084,000,000, the taxes were a little over 1 per cent. on the wealth. The increase in the national wealth from 1860 to 1870 was only a little over 1½ per cent.—and even this was owing to the greenback valuation in 1870—while the taxes paid increased from $150,186,000 to $676,550,000—an increase of 350 per cent. The larger portion of this enormous increase is due to the necessity for paying interest on the indebtedness incurred during the decade; but a not inconsiderable part must be attributed to the extravagance and waste that marked the administration of public affairs from 1860 to 1870, and that we are far from having overcome at this day.

Indians in Florida.

There are probably from four hundred to six hundred Indians in Florida, occupying a strip of territory South of latitude 27 degrees, 30 minutes, on and about Lake Okeechobee and the Kissimee river. They live in small villages or settlements, in rude houses of poles and palmetto. The women cultivate fields of corn, pumpkins, melons, potatoes, and the coontie, a species of arrow root. The men hunt, fish, and care for their stock, many of them having large numbers. They are entirely peaceable and friendly with their white neighbors, who have entire confidence in them. They frequently visit the coast and settlements to exchange their venison and poultry for ammunition, dry goods and groceries. They are generally very temperate, dress comfortably, and the men gaudily on some occasions. Except the chiefs, they have but one wife. Recently a number of *Harper's Bazar* got among them, and two white squaws walked forty miles to a white settlement, and had dresses cut in the most rigid pin back style. There are a few negroes among them who are held as slaves, but willingly so, for as an old Indian said, "Nigger work little; hungry all the time." By the constitution of Florida the Indians are entitled to send a State Senator to the Legislature, but suspicious that if they take part in making laws they may be visited by tax officers, they have not availed themselves of the privilege. Some years ago, a shiftless half-breed was persuaded by a noted scheming politician to assume the senatorship, but tarrying by the way on his journey he was overtaken by John Barleycorn, and returned back a sadder and wiser man.—*Semi-Tropical.*

Weights and Fineness of Silver Coin.

The attention of the country is so conspicuously drawn to silver coins at the present time that everything in relation to them is found to be of interest. The following shows the weight and fineness of silver coins issued by the United States since the year 1792, when the first coinage law was enacted:

First—Under the law of 1792 the silver dollar weighed 416 grains, 892 4-10 fine; and parts in same proportion. Weight of $1.000, 866⅔ ounces.

Second—Under the law of January 18, 1837, the silver dollar weighed 412½ grains, 900 fine, and parts in same proportion. Weight of $1,000, 859 3-8 ounces. This is the dollar which was demonetized in 1873.

Third—Under the law of March 3, 1853, the half dollar and smaller silver coins were reduced in weight, the half dollar to 192 grains, and the quarters, dimes and half-dimes in same proportions; $1,000 of these coins weighed 800 ounces.

Fourth—Under the law of February 12, 1873, the half dollar was raised in weight to 19 grammes, (192 9-10 grains) and smaller silver coins in proportion; $1000 of these coins weighed 803¼ ounces. By the same law the "trade dollar" was authorized, it to contain 420 grains; $1,000 of these coins weigh 875 ounces.

Great Moral Changes in India.

In 1793, William Carey landed in Calcutta. His soul was fired with the idea of giving the gospel to 270,000,000 of Hindoos. He was scoffed at by the higher classes in England, sharply criticised by the leading Reviews, and stigmatized as "the illiterate shoemaker." In that humble occupation he earned his living in his early work in India.

But look at the India of to-day compared with the India of Carey's day. Then no steamers ruffled the water of the sacred Ganges. Now every principal city on that river is visited by them. Then the telegraph was not dreamed of. Now more than twelve thousand miles of wire carry messages over that vast kingdom. Then almost a pale was erected by a whisper against the access to the Hindoos, but abominable customs of heathenism. Now even the native papers assail them with ridicule. Then almost the whole kingdom, as to the interior, was sealed, its roads were almost impassable. Now it is all open and accessible. Then it was difficult to get a child brought into a Christian school. Now many of the wealthy Hindoos sustain those schools. Then the education of women was looked upon with scorn and contempt. Now the education of girls receives more attention than did that of boys thirty years ago. In Calcutta alone, more than eight hundred women are taught in their own homes by the ladies of the Union Missionary Society. It is not fifty years since that horrible enormity, the burning of widows upon the funeral piles of their husbands, prevailed. Now its condemnation is all but universal. It is not sixty years since an order was issued by the India government, "that missionaries must not preach to natives, nor allow native converts to do so." Now the highest officers of the Indian government vie with each other in holding up the missionaries to the everlasting gratitude of the people.

These great changes in India are largely owing to the early labors and the good seed sown by the despised shoemaker, William Carey. He took the firmest stand, at the outset of his labors, against infanticide, widow-burning and other abominations. He was the chief instrument in translating the Scriptures into more than fifty different languages. He of the awl and lap-stone has gained a reputation as a benefactor of his race little dreamed of by the despisers of "the illiterate shoemaker."

Life Lengthened.

1. Cultivate an equable temper; many a man has fallen dead in a fit of passion.

2. Eat regular, not over thrice a day, and nothing between meals.

3. Go to bed at regular hours. Get up as soon as you wake yourself, and do not sleep in the day-time; at least not longer than ten minutes before noon.

4. Work always by the day and not by the job.

5. Stop working before you are very tired; before you are "fagged out."

6. Cultivate a generous and accommodating temper.

7. Never cross a bridge before you come to it; this will save half the trouble of life.

8. Never eat when you are not hungry, nor drink when you are not thirsty.

9. Cool off in a place greatly warmer than the one you have been exercising in; this simple rule would prevent incalculable sickness, and save millions of lives every year.

10. Never resist a call of nature for a single moment.

11. Never allow yourself to be chilled "through and through;" it is this which destroys so many every year, in a few days' "sickness" from pneumonia, called by some lung fever, or inflammation on the lungs.

12. Whoever drinks no liquids at meals will add years of pleasurable existence to his life. Of cold or warm drinks, the former are the most pernicious; drinking at meals induces persons to eat more than they otherwise would, as any one can verify by experiment, and it is excess in eating which devastates the land with sickness, suffering and death.

13. Begin early to live under the benign influence of the Christian religion, for it "has the promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come."—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

The Commissioner of Agriculture has returns which indicate that England will have to buy 104,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, owing to disappointment in raising a good crop at home. The English crop was unusually short this year, owing to defective curing. On the continent of Europe there has been a fair general crop. The war will limit the exportation from Russia and Turkey, and in eastern Europe the supply will not greatly exceed the local demand. Egypt and India will have a larger surplus than usual, and will probably increase their shipments to Europe. The export of wheat from the United States now amounts to 55,000,000 bushels a year, but the Commissioner of Agriculture thinks that this country may be able this year to supply the entire British deficiency.

THE DAILY STATE JOURNAL.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1877.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to this office—[illegible]—will confer a special favor by calling and settling, as we need money.

The Press will be mailed to new subscribers from the present time to January 1st 1879 at 85 per copy. Suscribe now.

By Proclamation of the Governor.

WHEREAS, The law of the State, requires the religious sentiment of our people makes it my duty so to do.

Now therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this, my proclamation, appointing THURSDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, instant, as a day of public thanksgiving to Almighty God for peace, health and the blessings wherewith He has blessed us during the passing year.

And I earnestly invoke the people to suspend as far as may be practicable, all secular business, and to assemble together, on that day in their usual places of worship for religious services, and to remember that our prayers will be incomplete unless with a liberal hand we also relieve the poor, the widow and the orphan.

Done at our city of Raleigh, on this the 9th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1877, and in the 102d year of our Independence.

By the Governor:

Z. B. VANCE.

DAVID M. VANCE, Private Secretary.

LAST WEEK'S ELECTIONS.

On Tuesday, Nov. 6th, quite a number of the Northern States cast their votes for various officials. In general the vote was not so heavy as the vote for President.

PENNSYLVANIA has at last put on her true colors and has rolled up a Democratic majority of some 10,000 to 12,000.

ALABAMA, Mississippi and Virginia also present their large majorities for the Democrats. In fact, in the two last named States there was not even a struggle on the part of the Republicans, so dead is the party.

MASSACHUSETTS, MINNESOTA and NEBRASKA have not yet left the ranks of the decying party; KANSAS and ARKANSAS are still Republican also, though with decreased majorities.

The elections, as a whole, are very satisfactory to the Democratic party. The Republicans may endeavor to smile at the result, and declare that it is of little importance as to how these minor elections result, but we look upon it as the pressure of yet more future. The Republicans now are like the little boy who whistles as he passes through a graveyard to keep his courage up. That game won't affect the people any longer.

"ONE HUNDRED MILLIONAIRES AT DINNER.—One hundred Gentlemen sat down to dinner at Delmonico's restaurant, New York, on the 8th inst. They were the most distinguished representatives of American commerce, science, trade and politics, and their combined wealth amounted to seven hundred millions of dollars. Such a number never before sat down at the same table in this country. Almost every gentleman present was at least a millionaire.

Hayes and Ingersoll

"Col. Robert J. Ingersoll, of Illinois has been tendered the position of Minister to Germany, but the latter declines the honor, and who is to be named instead is not yet known. Ingersoll was a vast different man to Hayes, and "intimidation" raised? It does the last thing he would do. Why is not the cry of "bulldozing" as loud as ever? Hayes is not as popular as a "statesman." The only resolution that could be passed in favor of Hayes was one of censure, and that was not complimentary. Hayes will be remembered as a man who was not fit for the place he occupied, and who was elected by fraud and corruption. Ingersoll is a man of the people, and is honored by the people. Hayes is a tool of the Republican party, and is despised by the people. Ingersoll is a man of brains, and is honored by the people. Hayes is a man of no brains, and is despised by the people. Ingersoll is a man of the people

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

Lodge Directory.

SALEM LODGE, No. [illegible] A. F. & A. M. Meets every Tuesday night, in the Hall over Siddall's Store. J. H. MASTER, S. G. F. M. KEITH, Secretary.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets second and fourth Fridays of each [illegible] C. E. CRIST, Scribe. J. H. SHULTZ, C. P.

SALEM LODGE, No. [illegible] KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Meets every Wednesday night, same Hall as above, at 8 o'clock. C. E. CRIST, C. C. J. H. SHULTZ, K. of R. & S.

SALEM [illegible] No. [illegible] A. O. U. W. Meets on the 1st Thursday in every month, same Hall as above, at 8 o'clock. W. G. BARNSON, W. M. E. A. EBERT, Secretary.

WINSTON CHAPTER, No. [illegible] ROYAL ARCH MASONS. Meets in the Masonic Hall at Winston, each first and third Friday night of every month. C. S. HAYNES, Sec. H. T. BARNSON, H. P.

WINSTON LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. [illegible] Meets in Commissioners' Hall, Salem, every Thursday, at 8 o'clock. J. R. JOHNSON, W. C. T. W. S. [illegible]

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements, Office hours from [illegible] to 5:30 P. M., and one hour after the E. R. mail is open during the [illegible] As no mails arrive or depart on Sunday, the office will be open on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Saturday, at 7:15. Due every day, except Sunday, at 7:30 p. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via. Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Toast, Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6:30. A. M. Due every day, except Sunday, at 7:30 p. m.

MADISON, via. Winston, Oldtown, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Germanton, Walnut Cove, Danbury, Stokestown and Pine Hall. Closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at [illegible] Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via. Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3, p. m.

FULTON, via, Friedberg, Advance and Farmington, closes every Friday, at 6:30, A. M. Due every Saturday, by 8, A. M.

RICHMOND HILL, via. Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. Closes Monday and Friday at 7 a. m. Due Tuesday and Saturday by 2, p. m.

R. W. SHORE, P. M.

JOB PRINTING,

of every description done at this Office, in First Class Style, and up on the most reasonable terms.

LOCAL ITEMS.

HIGH WATER.

EAST SALEM CHAPEL is finished.

SEE corrected Post Office Directory.

PREACHING.—There will be preaching at Abbott's Creek meeting-house Sunday.

ANOTHER LETTER from our Kernersville correspondent this week.

TOBBACCO still scarce in the market and low.

Messrs. FOGLE'S are repairing the shafting at their steam mill.

BRING your Job Work to the PRESS Office, and save money.

WINTER is here. Hunty Frost every morning.

Huskings are all the rage, with apple-jack in abundance.

OUR MUSICAL SOCIETY are practicing the grand old Hallelujah composition known as "[illegible]."

Brown Mountain will be held in Salt Creek School House on next Tuesday week.

NO FEAR of any one freezing about here with Hunter at only $2.00 per cord.

RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE changed.—Leaves Salem at 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Mr. BYRON SPACH preached in Tise's Hall Sunday afternoon. Services again in two weeks from that time.

THE colored folks make East Winston lively at night, dancing at one of the prize rooms.

A scissor and razor sharpener, whetted up the dull and rusty articles about here the other day.

THANKSGIVING has appointed the 29th inst., as a day of thanksgiving throughout the State. See proclamation.

Mr. E. A. STAUPE, tinner, has the job of covering Messrs. Hanes' tobacco factory.

HELMBOLD and HUNTINGS Great Pacific Combination is coming on Saturday next. See advertisement.

THE MORAVIAN CHURCH was tastily decorated last Sunday in commemoration of anniversary day, the 18th of November.

TUESDAY evening's train brought up a number of preachers to attend the M. P. Conference, which was called together Wednesday.

AMONG the sights to see when you visit Salem is the store of [illegible] filled with Hardware of every style, description, quality and price.

Bishop ATTKINSON delivered one of his highly instructive and edifying sermons in Tise's Hall, last Friday.

One was baptized and two confirmed.

THE [illegible] mills run all night.

YADKIN RIVER was 8 or 10 feet above common water level last week.

A CHROMO peddler was in town last week. Not much money in it.

FORTY-ONE LAMPS dispense light upon our streets at night.

JUDGE WILSON is having the foundation of his new store-house dug.

THE CROP in some sections is abundant, in others not.

DARKIES are commencing to squeal these mornings.

THERMOMETERS have fallen as low as 25 degrees.

A SUCCESSION of merry-makings were participated in by the colored folks at the Old Shoe Factory building last week. The "fiddle and the banjo" ruled the talo.

THE pet horned frog from Texas did not fancy our climate and died. It was on exhibition at the Museum, the other day, attracting considerable attention as a curious reptile.

OUR Silver Cornets gave Rev. Mr. Rondthaler, the new pastor of Moravian Church, and Rev. Mr. Zorn, new principal of S. F. Academy, a serenade Monday night.

THERE ARE MORE Young Ladies at Salem Female Academy this [illegible] than there have been for years, and S. F. Allen has more [illegible] before had as complete a Stock of Hardware as he has now.

THE water supply question has been started again with success. The supply is secured as far as the Salem [illegible] Main Street. Organization [illegible] on Thursday night.

[illegible]MAN'S BOOK, being selections [illegible] speeches and writings of Hon. Thos. L. Clingman, of N. C., with additions and explanatory notes. For sale at the BOOKSTORE.

We invite the attention of our readers to the prospectus of the Guide Book of N. W. North Carolina, with sketches of the Moravians in North Carolina, Salem, Winston, Forsyth, and the neighboring counties, to be published in pamphlet form during the present winter.

IT is reported here that in a difficulty which occurred between Frank Jones and Wm. Griffith, in Yadkin County, Saturday, the latter received, it is feared a serious blow upon the head.

CANES.—We have been shown some prettily carved canes, the work of Mr. A. Fogle, ornamented with horse heads, dog heads and other animals. They are indeed pretty.

SOLD Yet.—The popular and old established *Blum's Farmer's and Planter's Almanac*, for the year 1878, is now out. It is the fiftieth year of publication, and this is the largest edition yet issued. For sale wholesale and retail at the BOOKSTORE.

The members of the Baptist Church gave a Fair and Supper Tuesday afternoon and night and Wednesday in Tise's Hall, for Church purposes. There was a large attendance of the young gallants and the fair ones on both evening's who patronize liberally the good things set out before them.

THE WAR between Russia and Turkey still progresses with unabed vigor. Those who do not want to go to the war can get their supply of Hardware at ALLEN'S in Salem.

FIRE IN GERMANTON.—Pine Hill informs us that the old [illegible] Store-house, in Germanton, caught fire on Monday morning and was entirely consumed. Goods in [illegible] were all saved. Fire supposed to have [illegible] original.

D. T. CROUSE has invented a new method for glazing earthen ware, without the use of red-lead, which is poisonous, and formerly much used in finishing up wares. We were shown some specimens of this new invention, and think is equal in appearance and durability to the old way.

ADVERTISE.—One of our most enterprising and successful merchants says, that for several years past he has been advertising extensively, and found that by so doing his trade has increased in proportion. This is the truth, well spoken. The PRESS has been employed as one of his mediums, through which the public are informed where to go and purchase what they want, at prices to suit the times. You can go yourselves, or send, and all will be right there.

ACCIDENT AT MT. AIRY.—We learn from the *Watchman*, that John A. Jones was instantaneously killed by the falling of the roof of the store-house belonging to Mr. R. L. Gwyn, which was undergoing repairs. W. B. Shelton narrowly escaped a similar fate, receiving a severe cut over the left eye, his left ear nearly severed from the head, one rib fractured, with other slighter wounds. Several other parties had hair-breadth escapes.

He had not slept a wink for twenty-four hours, coughing all the time. His sister bought a 25 cent bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at the nearest drug store, gave him a dose, and the cough was broken at once and he slept quietly during the night.

FRIENDS will please govern themselves accordingly in the weight of heavy hogs during the slaughtering season.

AND when you come to Court and the Circus give the Hardware establishment of S. F. Allen a call. Every want and wish, in his line of business can be gratified.

COUNTERFEITS.—Beware of the abundance of silver counterfeit coin in circulation. There are some very good imitations of the genuine article, and it is very difficult to detect.

THE Italian troupe gave a musical performance in Tise's Hall last week. It failed to attract many lovers of the art.

THE "Boss of the Mill Wagon" killed his "brag porker" Tuesday. When weighed it pulled the scales to 385 lbs.

THE BOYS are in ecstacies over the washing out of the "succor hole," their old bathing place.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. C. L. Banner and daughter have removed from their residence below town to the home of Mr. Robt. Mathes, in Stokes county.

SOME BEET.—We were shown the other day a large radicle in the beet line, grown in the garden of Mr. W. H. Hall, weighing over seven pounds.

WILKES COUNTY sent two convicts to the penitentiary, Jesevius Clark convicted of manslaughter, for ten years; and Noah Sprinkle of larceny, for 10 years.

COURT, upon non-arrival of Judge Cox, was postponed till Tuesday, on which day a large number of cases were disposed of. Nothing of importance as yet, but several interesting cases are set for next week. [illegible] civil docket.

L. S. GRABBS, Esq., was appointed foreman of the grand jury.

The case of State vs. Mathes, murder, removed from Yadkin county, will be tried next Tuesday.

Court, as said, brings many people to town and there is considerable trade.

GOOD CROP.—Mr. A. J. Snider, of Broadbay Township, handed us several ears of fine white corn, (known as the Faw corn) out of a lot, raised on half an acre of old orchard ground, which has been in cultivation over sixty years, without any application of manure or any fertilizer whatever. It produced the best crop of corn on the plantation.

Mr. Snider believes in plowing with a long narrow shovel so as to break the ground deeply, rather than the usual turning over process. A thorough loosening and stirring of the ground answers best, in his experience of over thirty years of farming.

It would prove interesting to go and have a good old fashioned "farmer's talk" with Sandy, seasoned, as it would be sure to be, with an amount of *fun* and much good advice in cultivating all kinds of crops, taking care of stock, and the general economy of Agricultural pursuits.

Davie County Items.

FROM A CONTRIBUTOR.

TOBACCO.—There is some complaint through the county of the tobacco crop. The weed does not cure with that bright yellow color which makes it valuable to the producer, and eagerly sought after by the purchaser.

FISH.—Residents along the river are very much interested in the efforts making to restock the stream with fish. The ice which passed down at the breaking up of last winter, is supposed to have swept the finny inhabitants along with it. Owing to this, or some other cause, there is a greater scarcity of scale fish than in former seasons, and the result of the operations of our State Fish Commissioner is anxiously awaited and his efforts will be heartily seconded.

THANKSGIVING DAY is near at hand, and this reminds me that during a recent trip to Davie we viewed with astonishment the size and number of pumpkins gathered from a small piece of land.—Some of them were of mammoth dimensions and all of which we partook, were of such natural sweetness that they were delicious to the taste in whatever mode of preparation they were placed before you, whether in sauce or pie. We wager that a certain sixty pounder on which our eye rested would have made a very fair exhibit at any of the State Fairs in New England and would have feasted quite a respectable family at one of their annual reunions.

RABBIT HUNT.—We were on hand at an old fashioned rabbit hunt in the river bottoms in Davie. There were quite a number bagged. Some of the keener eyed sportsmen of the party, with their rifles, tipped over the mollies while sitting on their nests (generally on a bunch of weeds,) by sending a ball through the head. Dogs were "jumped," either by the hunters or their dogs, and the latter being of good stock, the runs were in numerous instances very exciting.—As a general rule, this game always runs a circle to the point where first started, a large scope of land where there are few or no fence rails to [illegible] almost equal to a fox chase.

THE CORN has been gathered and the larger portion of it husked and pribbed. The freshets have inflicted some damage but the yield is better than it was at one time supposed might be. There was quite a swell in the river on last Friday, much to the dismay of a colored man, who as we learned had some 250 bushels of corn, this whole year's [illegible] pulled and lying in the river bottom. Whether it was swept away or not [illegible] learned, we [illegible] certainly is to remove as soon as gathered to high ground so that the fair of freshets may no longer haunt the thoughts of the cropper by day and his dreams by night.

IN A TRIP of some ten miles through the county, to Farmington, we were struck with the fine character of the lands generally, and especially in the immediate vicinity of the village. We met with old acquaintances, C. W. Johnson and son, and were pleased to note the excellent condition of the farms of these gentlemen. Residents of the village, their broad acres surround them level and fertile as the western prairies. We were favorably impressed by a departure in a new direction by these gentlemen as well as by Mr. Clouse. They are diversifying their industry. They have fine vineyards, yielding handsome returns in addition to the ordinary agricultural products of this section which bid fair in time to rival the vine clad hills of France.

IN CONVERSATION with a resident in a river farm, we were impressed with the fact that our people are beginning to utilize our natural advantages to a greater degree than formerly. Here is an instance of what the boys of this family have done in the way of earning some money to be applied to their own use and behalf.

The first season after moving to the river, they caught quite a number of mink and muskrats by the old fashioned and cumbrous dead-fall. With the proceeds of this fur they bought several dozen of the common iron spring trap, and last season's furs we were told were sold by them for $40. They have caught some game this season, and feeling some curiosity as to the mode of capture, we joined them in a round to their traps in the early morning. The muskrat traps were baited to entice the game, but the mink were caught in the bare traps by setting them on a narrow shelf or projection on the river bank along which these animals are known to travel in their search for food. A small twig is placed on either side of the trap, and as those cunning animals invariably leap over the least obstruction instead of stepping across, the trap being placed at the required distance between these little sticks the animals in their leap over this small obstruction land in the trap and become the prey of the owner.

Kernersville Letter.

Messrs. Editors:—We have had quite a lively time in our town during the last week in the way of birth-day surprises:

The first was Miss Adia Kerner's, Monday, the 5th, and at night quite a number of the young folks called, and they had a good time in general. The next came nearer home, on last Saturday night.—I had been away, and when I returned after night, found the the house full of people who had hardly standing room, and I could not think what it all meant, as I was certain that I had not been blockading! But after awhile it leaked out that it was "Aunt" Rights' birth-day, and that the young folks had come in upon her *unexpectedly* and brought along a lot of good things as presents for her. Well, to say the least, all parties enjoyed it hugely and left something pleasant to think over afterwards; and these little episodes constitute green oases in the desert of life.

One of the old-land-marks at the "Cross-Roads," as it used to be called, is gone, viz: The old store-house on the right hand on the Greensboro road. If I am correctly informed, the first goods that were put in it, were by Nathaniel Shober, the grandfather of your townsman, Dr. Nathaniel Siewers. And "Old Uncle" John Kerner says he remembers coming here with his father, in 1815, and buying a saddle. In 1817, the "Cross Roads" changed hands, Joseph Kerner becoming the purchaser, and Mr. Shober removing to Salem, when he died a few years after; and Dr. S. is the only representative of the family living. So you see Kernersville is original *Moravian* ground.

This house, now gone, besides being used for a store was also the post-office in the old-time staging days; and upon Mr. Kerner's death, in the partition of the land among his three children, the "Cross" fell to his youngest son, Philip Kerner, who was for many years Magistrate, Post Master, Merchant, Landlord and Farmer here. Mr. N. W. Sapp is at present proprietor of that corner, and is erecting a large frame building in the place of the old one, which will be a decided improvement. Still it will be sometime before some of us will feel exactly reconciled to the change; for while it is true that

"We gaze on old familiar things,
And wonder that they bear,
No gladness to our spirit wings
Like what of old was there."—

still, when the old landmarks are gone, we cannot but regret their departure, even with the knowledge that something better is forthcoming.

Mrs. and Miss Rights began their winter school on Monday, the 5th, and are already well filled up.

Our Anniversary services in the Moravian Church, here, on Sunday, were interesting and well attended.

Kernersville, Nov. 12, '77. C. L. R.

Clingman's Book,

Being selections of speeches and writings of Hon. THOS L. CLINGMAN, of N. C., for sale at the BOOKSTORE.

Ask Yourself these Questions,

Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart? Have you Dissiness of the Head? Is your Nervous System depressed? Does your Blood circulate badly? Have you a Cough? Low Spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c., &c. All of these and much more are the direct results of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER is now acknowledged by all Druggists to be a positive cure. 2,400,000 bottles were given away in the U. S. through Druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of Indigestion. Sample bottles 10 cts. Regular size 75 cts. Sold positive by all first-class Druggists in the U. S.

Nov.-1-'77.

MARRIED.

At Boonville, Yadkin County, by J. W. Fleming, Esq., Mr. J. W. DAVIS, of East Bend township, to Miss MARY M. DOZIER, of Boonville.

DIED.

In this county, on Sunday morning, 11th inst., Mr. BENJAMIN HESTER, aged 78 years.

At East Bend, Yadkin County, a few days since, a little daughter of Mr. A. Shore, aged about 6 months.

Winston Tobacco Market.

LUGS.—Common, 3 00 to 3 50; Good working, 3 50 to 5 00; Bright medium smokers, 5 00 to 7 00; Fancy smokers, 8 00 to 12 50.

LEAF.—Common, 300 to 5 00; Good, 5 00 to 7 00; Fine, 8 00 to 10 00; Medium wrappers, 7 00 to 10 00; Yellow wrappers, 15 00 to 20 00; Fancy wrappers, 25 00 to 40 00; Mahogany medium, 12 00 to 20 00; Mahogany good, 20 00 to 30 00.

Salem, Nov. 17, 1877.

HILLARD & HUNTING'S

GREAT

Pacific Combination

AND

Free Balloon Show.

Three Shows in One,

Two Shows for Nothing.

Don't fail to be in time. Bring all the Ladies and Little Folks to see it, and the perilous start of the Intrepid aeronaut and remember that NO CHARGE whatever will be made or Collection Permitted.

The following is the Constellation of Renowned Artists:

MISS ANNIE WORLAND

In her Daring and Graceful Performance upon the Corde Volante. Her most marvelous and daring acts have electrified the Continent of Europe, and every city in which she has appeared. Possessing all the attractions of form, features and youth, she adds an intrepidity to the performance that is astonishing and marvelous.

M'LLE CELESTE the only Female Acrobat before the American people.

M'LE CLARICE HUNTING the most daring Female Gymnast, lately arrived from Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, London.

MR. ROBT. HUNTING, Jester, Conversationalist and Clown. Wit and repartee without vulgarity. A veritable genius in the tented Temple of Momus.

CHARLES TAYLOR, the California Wonder, surnamed the man of many forms. Astonishing! "Can he be human?" are exclamations of the audience as he performs his in redible feats.

MONS. ARIZONA, the Modern Giant in his Unparalelled Feats of Strength.

Mr. M. M. HILLARD, with his highly trained Arabian Steed, WHITE HAWK.

PROF. PUTMAN'S Troupe of Educated Dogs and Monkeys, seeming to understand English language, obeying so well as they do, the word of command.

Also the Comic Mules, Pete and Dan, and the Performing Shetland Poney, Firefly.

REMEMBER THE GRAND STREET PARADE, which takes place daily led by Prof. Gibb's Silver Cornet Band.

ADMISSION - - 50 CENTS.

Children Under 9, Half Price.

Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock, P. M. Performance commences one hour later.

GUIDE BOOK

OF

N. W. NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned propose to publish, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers have been obtained, a

COMPLETE GUIDE BOOK

for North Western North Carolina.

The opening chapters will contain revised and corrected sketches of

SALEM

AND THE MORAVIANS IN NORTH CAROLINA,

THE TOBACCO INTERESTS OF FORSYTH COUNTY,

and the rapid growth and prosperity of

WINSTON.

These two chapters alone will be worth ten times the price of the book.

The additional chapters will embrace lively and interesting sketches of the

BEAUTIFUL PIEDMONT REGION

of STOKES & SURRY Counties, noticing

PIEDMONT SPRINGS, SAURATOWN MOUNTAINS, CASCADE, MOORE'S KNOB,

not forgetting Surry's grand old peak

THE PILOT MOUNTAIN,

so well known to tourists and pleasure parties.

MT. AIRY AND WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

will have a notice in its pages.

THE PINNACLES OF THE DAN,

will have a spirited description.

WILKES County, with its breezy hills and fertile valleys will not be forgotten.

ASHE County, with its glorious peaks, splendid grazing lands, and limpid waters will receive due attention, as well as the

ORE KNOB COPPER MINES,

said to be the richest south of Lake Superior.

WATAUGA'S majestic mountains and grand scenery, will receive attention.

CALDWELL, ALLEGHANY, ALEXANDER, YADKIN, DAVIE, DAVIDSON, ROWAN and IREDELL Counties have excellent farming lands, watered by such noble rivers as the Catawba and the Yadkin, the lowlands of which are inexhaustible.

In short we will endeavor to give all information necessary to attract the attention of the emigrant, tourist and the general reading public.

30 cents a copy in paper covers.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

ALWAYS READY

WITH

SEASONABLE GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, has filled it with a very handsome and

FRESH STOCK OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Notions, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, Crockery, Hardware, Stationery, &c.

which I offer to the public

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods at market rates.

E. A. EBERT.

Salem, N. C., April, 5th, 1877.—14-tf.

TUTT'S PILLS

A Noted Divine says

They are worth their weight in gold.

READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (for with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained five pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

TUTT'S PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

TUTT'S PILLS

CURE DYSPEPSIA.

TUTT'S PILLS

CURE CONSTIPATION

TUTT'S PILLS

CURE PILES.

TUTT'S PILLS

CURE FEVER AND AGUE.

TUTT'S PILLS

CURE BILIOUS COLIC

TUTT'S PILLS

CURE KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

TUTT'S PILLS

CURE TORPID LIVER

imparting health and strength to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

Dr. Tutt has been engaged in the practice of medicine thirty years, and for a long time was demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia, hence persons using his Pills have the guarantee that they are prepared on scientific principles and are free from all quackery.

He has succeeded in combining in them the best cathartic antagonistic qualities of a *strengthening, purgative, and purifying taste.*

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

The rapidity with which *persons take on flesh,* while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, and hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, thinness of the face, chronic constipation, and

TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

Gray Hair can be changed to a glossy black by a single application of Dr. TUTT'S HAIR DYE. It acts like magic, and is warranted as harmless as water. Price $1.00. Office 35 Murray St., N. Y.

WHAT IS QUEEN'S DELIGHT?

Read the Answer

It is a plant that grows in the South, and is specially adapted to the cure of diseases of that climate. It is

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY,

Entering at once into the blood, expelling all scrofulous, syphilitic, and rheumatic affections. Alone, it it a searching alterative, but when combined with Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, and other herbs, it forms

Dr. Tutt's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight,

The most powerful blood purifier known to medical science for the cure of old ulcers, diseased joints, foul discharges from the ears and nostrils, abscesses, skin diseases, dropsy, kidney complaint, evil effects of secret practices, disordered liver and spleen. Its use strengthens the nervous system, imparts a fair complexion, and builds up the body with

HEALTHY, SOLID FLESH.

As an antidote to syphilitic poison it is unsurpassed or unequaled. Hundreds of cases of the worst type have been radically cured by it. Being purely vegetable its continued use will do no harm. The best time to take it is during the summer and fall; and instead of debility, headache, fever and ague, you will enjoy robust health. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

Last Call for Taxes.

In compliance with the requirements of law, I will make a second round, for the purpose of collecting the unpaid taxes now due, and I hope the delinquents will meet me promptly at the following times and places and pay up!

Old Town	Thursday	Nov. 1st
Butner's Hotel	Friday	" 2d
Winston	Saturday	" 3d
Benj. Hampton's	Monday	" 5th
Lewisville	Tuesday	" 6th
Vienna	Wednesday	" 7th
E. L. Reed's	Thursday	" 8th
Bethania	Friday	" 9th
Bitting's Store	Saturday	" 10th
Crews's School House	Monday	" 26th
Widow Clinard's	Tuesday	" 27th
John Robertson's	Wednesday	" 28th
Kernersville	Thursday	" 29th
Crim's X Roads	Friday	" 30th
Salem Chapel	Saturday	Dec. 1st

The tax for State and County is $2 on the Poll and 63 cents on the $100 valuation of property. For Railroad, $2 on the Poll and 66¾ on the $100 valuation of property.

The time allowed me, by act of the Legislature, for collecting the taxes is short, and I hope the tax payers will meet me promptly at the above named places, pay up their taxes, and save costs, as further indulgence can not be given.

Oct. 25, 1877. JOHN G. HILL, Sheriff.

J. & P. Coats' Thread.

Wholesale Prices Reduced to 65 Cents per Dozen.

A Large supply just received, embracing all shades and colors.

Merchants will please send in their orders to

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 5th, 1877.

GLASS WARE.

A choice selection of

BOHEMIAN,

FANCY,

AND TABLE

GLASSWARE.

NEW STYLES AND CHEAP.

Salem, N.C., Oct. 24, 1877. J. L. FULKERSON.

NEW STYLES OF IMPORTED

DRESS GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER,

Among which are a CHOICE lot of

ENGLISH MATELASSES,

(Desirably Cheap.)

We offer a choice selection of GOODS at low prices. J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N.C., Oct. 24, 1877.

THE PIONEER HOUSE.

Established in 1846.

FIRST INVENTED! LATEST IMPROVED!

THE

NEEDHAM ORGAN!

"SILVER TONGUE."

I WISH TO INFORM ALL PERSONS that I am offering great inducements in these beautiful, durable and FIRST CLASS ORGANS.

Special Prices To Churches, Lodges, &c.

For the satisfaction of all I make the following references to parties to whom I have sold:

J. M. Tesh, Rockville, Rockingham County, N. C.
H. S. Suttlesworth, Mount Carmel, " "
S. H. Smith, Brushy Mountain, " "
Dr. C. J. Watkins, " " "
S. H. Miller, " " "
Frank M. Messer, Salem, " "
Theophilus Kimble, " " "
Baptist Church, Mocksville, Davie " "
R. Q. A. Teague, Farmington, " "
Samuel Jones, Esq., Clemmonsville, " "
Thos. D. Cooper, " "
W. C. Strupe, " "
Presbyterian Church, High Point, " "
Elsie G. Charles, Abbott's Creek, " "
J. W. Griffith, Salem, " "
N. W. Beeson, Abbott's Creek, " "
P. N. Raper, " "
R. A. Poindexter, Mt. Airy, Yadkin, " "
Samuel Walk, Abbott's Creek, " "
B. F. Eaton, Farmington, " "

The above names will suffice to satisfy all surely. Beyond all doubt, I am selling the best organ made, and by far the cheapest of any first-class organ.

By referring to the *American Cyclopædia*, Vol. 11 and 14, *Ure's Encyclopædia*, Vol. 2, *Johnson's Cyclopædia*, Vol. 3 and to *America's Progress*, we find all the valuable inventions in the Reed Organ ascribed to Mr. Jeremiah Carhart, (who formerly with Mr. Needham, formed the firm of Carhart & Needham) and Mr. E. P. Needham.

The "Silver Tongue" Organ is manufactured on the principles that justice demands that value should be given for money, and conceived in the belief that *Music is an art that cannot be rightly cultivated with an imperfect instrument.*

When the purchaser has taken the "Silver Tongue" to his home, he will not only be charmed by its sweet and perfect music and presence, but all his life can feel the pleasures and pride of those who are conscious they possess the BEST.

Orders solicited. Satisfactory terms to parties sending references in 60 or 90 days. Usual deduction for cash.

Circulars and Price Lists sent free on application.

Parties desiring to act as agents in any portion of the State will please address me at once.

Very Truly,

W. G. BARNES,

General State Agent.

Abbott's Creek, Davidson Co., N. C.

Oct. 18, 1877.-1y.

"Combines more attraction than any other."—*Beaver, (Pa.) Times.*

CHEAPEST AND BEST!

Peterson's Magazine

FULL SIZE PAPER PATTERNS.

A supplement will be given in every number for 1878, containing a full size paper pattern for ladys' or child's dress. Every subscriber will receive, during the year, twelve of these patterns, so that these alone will be worth more than the subscription price.

"PETERSON'S MAGAZINE" contains, every year, 1,000 pages, 14 steel plates, 12 colored Berlin patterns, 12 mammoth colored fashion plates, 24 pages of music and 900 wood cuts. Its immense circulation enables its proprietor to spend more money on embellishment, stories, &c., than any other. It gives more for the money than any in the world. Its

THRILLING TALES AND NOVELETTES

are the best published anywhere. All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson." In 1878, in addition to the usual quantity of short stories, Five Original Copyright Novelettes will be given by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, Mrs. F. H. Burnett, and others.

Mammoth Colored Fashion Plates ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, *twice the usual size*, and are unequalled for beauty. They will be handsomely colored. Also, Household and other receipes; in short, everything interesting to ladies.

N. B. As the publisher pays the postage to all mail subscribers, "Peterson" is cheaper than ever; in fact is the cheapest in the world.

TERMS:

(Always in Advance) $2.00 a Year.

2 Copies one year, for	$3 00
3 " " "	4 00
4 " " "	5 00
5 " " "	8 00
6 " " "	9 00
8 " " "	12 00
11 " " "	16 00

"The Angels of Christmas," a five dollar engraving, to the person getting up the Club.

With an extra copy of the Magazine for 1878, and the premium picture, a five dollar engraving, to the person getting up the Club.

Address, Post-paid

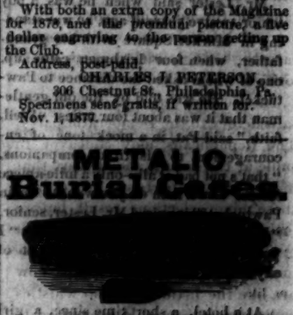
CHARLES J. PETERSON,

306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Specimens sent gratis, if written for.

Nov. 1, 1877.

METALIC Burial Cases.



In order to meet the standard of the times we have

REDUCED THE PRICE

of these valuable Cases. They are perfect, (as they are indestructible, and when properly sealed

Preserve the Bodies of the Dead

for years, without decay. They are worth much more than [illegible] present prices they are the

CHEAPEST COFFINS IN THE MARKET

We keep all sizes usually called for and shall be pleased to show them. An examination will satisfy every one of the truth of our statement.

Patterson & Co.

Salem, N. C., August 18th, 1877. no-34

POETRY.

[illegible]

BY C. L. CLEVELAND.

When the thistle-blows do lightly float
  About the pasture height,
And across the hawk a parting note,
  And overhead a frost at night,
Then silly bo I though I sing so,
  And whistle as I may,
There comes over the old heart pain
  Through all the livelong day.

In high wind creaks the leafless tree
  And rocks the fading fern:
The knolls are dun as snow-clouds be,
  And cold the sun doth burn;
Then, ho, hollo, though calling so,
  I cannot keep it down;
The teaps arise unto mine eyes,
  And thoughts are chill and brown.

Far in the cedar's dusky stoles,
  Where the sere ground-vine weaves,
The partridge drums funeral rolls
  Above the fallen leaves;
And hip, hip, ho! though cheering so,
  It still is what the pain:
For drip, drip, drop from bare branch tip,
  I hear the last year's rain.

So drive the cold cows from the hill,
  And call the wet sheep in;
And let their stamping clatter fill
  The barn with warming din,
And ho, folk, ho! though it is so,
  That we no more may roam,
We still will find a cheerful mind
  Around the fire at home!

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

HUMOROUS.

Mosquitos.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ANIMAL IN NEVADA THAT RENDERS IT UNPLEASANT OUT THERE.

[From the Virginia, (Nev.) Enterprise.

They were telling hunting stories in a C street saloon a night or two since, and after several persons had given in their experience an old chap who appeared to be a stranger in town, took the floor.—Said he: "Thar is a power o' game down to Humboldt Sink—ducks, geese and sich—but in some respects it is onpleasant down thar. I got about the wust fooled I ever was in my life the fust time I camped down thar. I was on a hunt, and had a little round tent that I stuck up in the shadow of a bunch of willers. At night I curled up in this tent—just room enough for me—calkerlating to git up bright and airly next morning to try my luck on ducks and geese. Thar seemed to be considerably many muskeeters about, so when I got into my tent I pinned up the slit that made the door in sich a way so as to keep 'em out. Next mornin' I woke up, and finding it still dark took another nap. I slept a good while, and when I woke up it was still dark. Took another nap and woke up. Still dark. I thought day-light would never come. I tried to sleep, but only dozed off a little at times. It seemed the longest night I ever saw. Finally, I concluded to see what time it was, anyhow. So I struck match and looked at my watch. It lacked 10 minutes of 2 o'clock. This beat me. I concluded I'd take a look outside an' see if thar was enny sign of daylight comin'. I unpinned my tent and on pullin' open the door a black mass of something that seemed alive fell on the ground, a blaze of light at the same time strikin' my eyes and nearly blinding me. Bein' kinder frightened I rushed out and thar I saw all over my tent, and kiverin' of it to the depth of 'bout four inches, a reg'lar mass of muskeeters. I looked at the sun and saw that my watch was right. It was 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Gentlemen, I never was so fooled afore in all my life regardin' the time o' day—all along o' them air muskeeters, an' it wasn't the reg'lar muskeeter time neither."

Mr. Mewins was courting a young lady of some attractions, and something of a fortune into the bargain. After a libel arrangement had been made for the young lady by her father, Mr. Mewins having taken a particular fancy to a little brown mare, demanded that it should be thrown into the bargain, and upon a positive refusal, the match was broken off. After a couple of years, the parties accidentally met, at a country ball; Mr. Mewins was quite willing to renew the engagement; the lady appeared not to have the slightest recollection of him. "Surely you have not forgotten me," said he. "What name, sir?" she inquired. "Mewins," he replied. "I had the honor of paying my addresses to you, about two years ago." "I remember a person of that name," she rejoined, "who paid his addresses to my father's brown mare."

Mr. Lester said when he was a boy ten or twelve years of age, he was standing in Market Square with his grandfather, when four Irishmen came up, one of whom asked the distance to Pawtucket. He was told by the old gentleman that it was about four miles. "Well, faith," said Pat, in a mock tone of encouragement to his tired companions, "that's not bad at all—only a mile apiece intirely." "Whom do you want to see in Pawtucket?" inquired Mr. Lester, senior. "Be jabbers," was the quick reply, "I want to see meself there the most of anybody."

At a hotel, a short time since, a girl inquired of a gentlemen at the table if his cup was out. "No," said he, "but my coffee is." The poor girl was considerably confused but determined to pay him in his own coin. While at dinner the stage drove up, and several coming in, the gentlemen asked: "Does the stage dine here?" "No, sir," exclaimed the girl in a sarcastic tone, "but the passengers do."

A witty lady says: "If you want to find out a man's real disposition, take him when he is wet and hungry. If he is amiable then, dry him, and fill him up, and you have an angel."

AGRICULTURAL.

Surface Manuring.

It is conceded now by the more advanced farmers that it is best to spread and leave manure on the surface till the soluble parts are washed out. In this way the land gets the benefit, and in such a manner as can not be done so well in any other way except by liquid application, which, in effect, it is. The ground thus becomes soaked with it—every part of it, so far as the saturation extends—and it equally penetrates as far as is wanted, occupying the upper part of the soil where the roots are, as with grasses and most of the grains. The effect here is immediate; and what is not taken up by the crop the first year will penetrate more deeply, thus preparing the land for deeper rooting crops, like wheat, corn, clover, hops, root crops, etc.; this, when a heavy application is given—Particularly will the nitrogen, in the form of nitric acid, drop down; and, unless taken up by vegetation, will disappear and be lost, having little affinity for the soil. The sooner also that manure is applied the better, as the soil then gets the benefit, and at once, instead of being carried away, as is the case when put into heaps, thus enriching the atmosphere and the gutter. There is also much less labor if carried direct on the land, instead of first putting in heaps and then removing again. In all cases where manure can thus be used at once it should be done, and not kept for fall or late summer application, where it might have been applied the previous fall or winter, the fall being preferable. We find it advisable, on grass lands, to apply often and somewhat lightly, rather than less often with heavier doses. On grain, however, the reverse is the case, especially if the land is poor or run out. Then heavy applications are required, mixed with the soil by cultivator or harrow, thus keeping it still at the surface, but benefiting the soil more deeply. It also, if thus mixed, favors moisture in a drought, as will surface manuring in general, being a protection against both frost and the severe rays of the sun. In no case should manure be left in heaps when drawn on the land, as is so often done, but spread at once and from the cart, and always evenly, a uniform coat saturating all the surface soil. One thing we have noticed which should be avoided. It is drawing the manure when the land is wet so that the soil yields to the horses' hoofs and the cart wheels, leaving deep, packed impressions.—*Utica Herald.*

An Industrious Colored Man.

Seated in his buggy at the head of a long train, composed of thirty wagon teams, each laden with baled cotton of his production, Isaac Forbes, an industrious colored farmer, drove into Newbern on Wednesday last and proceeded to one of the shipping wharves, discharged his freight and had it receipted for shipment to Baltimore, to which market he sends his cotton to be sold on his own account. Upon inquiry we learn that Isaac, soon after the war, purchased a plantation from Judge Manly for the sum of five thousand dollars, and that he has in the meantime, through industry and good management, not only secured for himself and family a good livelihood, but has paid the amount of purchase money in full, besides buying and putting up for his own use a cotton gin and steam engine. This year he expects to market one hundred bales as the cotton production of his farm, which is situated on Brice's creek, about four miles south, of Newbern, on the Trent river. This is an example of industry and perseverance that our colored citizens should take note of and follow with earnestness.

Rotation of Crops.

When a good dressing of stable manure is applied to land annually there is no necessity of a rotation of crops. Corn, for instance, can be grown on the same land a hundred years, if well manured, and yield good crops; so of most, if not all crops. Market gardeners plant the same crops on land for many years, with no regular rotation, which shows that land only requires plenty of manure to grow crops abundantly for a long period. A farmer says: "My neighbor has a field of about four acres that has been planted to potatoes twenty-three consecutive years, and it has never failed but once to yield one hundred and fifty bushels to the acre. The soil is a light loam or sand. Each year from ten to fifteen loads of stable manure have been scattered, and no other fertilizers have been used; but it always brings a good crop. Now, if rotation is imperative, why does this particular field produce so fair a crop such a remarkable length of time?" Rotation of crops is necessary generally, because farmers have not enough manure to put on their land to produce the same crops year after year.

MULE BREEDING.—In Africa female mules were nearly as prolific as mares, according to the statement of Columell. This same assertion is repeated by Cato. According to Lyell, such cases now occur in Spain and Italy, and much more frequently in the West Indies and Holland; but these mules, our author observes, never breed in cold climates, seldom in warm regions, and still more rarely in temperate climates.

100,000 COPIES OF ST. NICHOLAS FOR THE

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Only 25 Cents a Copy.

Some idea of the attraction offered in the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY NUMBER of ST. NICHOLAS, of which 100,000 copies will be issued, may be gained from the following: There are poems by HENRY W. LONGFELLOW and WILLAM CULLEN BRYANT; a fine hitherto unpublished sketch of Boy Life, by the Late THEODORE WINTHROP; and a short story by the author of "Alice in Wonderland;" a new fairy story, "Sweet Marjoram Day," by FRANK R. STOCKTON. "The Peterkins Charades," by LUCRETIA P. HALE; a poetic riddle by Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, and a comparison between the manners of young folks in olden times and nowadays, by GAIL HAMILTON.

Of the story element, the brightest feature is the beginning of the new serial by Miss ALCOTT, entitled "Under the Lilacs," with illustrations by Mary Hallock Foote.

The Christmas Number contains also the opening of a new Serial Story for Boys, a tale of tropical life, entitled "Tower-Mountain," by GUSTAVUS FRANKENSTEIN, admirably illustrated by the artists Moran and Kelly; "A Portrait of Miss Alcott," with a sketch of her life; several poems by Two Little American Girls; a Play and a Christmas Carol (set to music); and half a dozen complete short stories, bright, funny, exciting and pathetic, &c., &c.

The New Cover is by the English Artist, WALTER CRANE,—the famous designer of The Baby's Opera.

St. Nicholas for 1878.

Besides Miss Alcott's serial for Girls, and the three serials for Boys, to follow each other in rapid succession, will contain a short story by the author of "The Schonbergcotta Family;" and an article, "Around the World in a Yacht, Boys!" has been promised by a brilliant writer, now on the actual tour of the world in his own yacht. There will be contributions by a Daughter of the Famous Peter Parley, and a Letter to Young Americans by GEORGE MAGDONALD.

The "HOW" SERIES of instructive papers, by various authors, will tell HOW to bind your own books; HOW they mine coal; HOW to enjoy yourselves at home; HOW to be an agreeable guest; HOW to entertain company; HOW to be a carpenter; HOW to make an ice-boat; HOW to build a house; HOW India rubber is gathered; HOW matches are made; HOW money is made; HOW mackeral are caught; HOW they laid the Atlantic cabel; HOW they mine in California; HOW they work in the tea-country; HOW to be a parlor magician; etc. There will be also a series of stories and sketches of Foreign Life,

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE,

such as Old Nicolla, (a Russian story,) A Day among the Welsh Castles; Easter in Germany; The Indians of the Amazon; How Kitty was Lost in a Russian Bazaar; Master Monterumi, (a Mexican story;) Hansa, the Lapp Maiden, and many others.

"Jack-in-the-Pulpit; Young Contributors' Department; Letter-Box; Riddle-Box, and For Very Little Folks, will be continued.

The four bound volumes of ST. NICHOLAS already published are the most wonderful, beautiful and attractive Christmas Presents for Young People. Each volume is complete in itself. Vols. 1 and 2, $3.00 each; vols. 3 and 4, $4.00 each.

Subscription Price, $3.00 a Year, postage paid. Single copies, 25 cents each.

Sold by all Book-Sellers & News-Dealers.

SCRIBNER & Co., 743 Broadway, N. Y.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY FOR 1877-'78.

Without recalling the excellence of the past, the publishers of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY announce the following papers:

The Picturesque Side of American Farm Life.—This subject will be treated in a series of separate papers engaged from writers who stand in the front rank among Americans, both in qualities of style and in keen insight of nature. Mr. R. E. Robinson, author of a delightful paper on "Fox-Hunting in New England" in the January number, will represent the same section in this series. John Burroughs, whose papers on similar topics have been a highly prized and popular feature of SCRIBNER will write of Farm Life in New York. Maurice Thompson, the poet-naturalist, will describe the characteristics of Western farming, of which but little has been written. It is expected that the illustration of this series will be of a refined and typical character, commensurate with the subject-matter. It is thought that no paper or series of papers yet issued in SCRIBNER will so fully realize the constant desire of the magazine to keep out of the ruts, and, both in text and illustrations, to obtain quality rather than quantity, and to print fresh, strong and delicate work from original sources.

Roxy,—by Edward Eggleston (author of The Hoosier Schoolmaster, &c.) This new novel will doubtless be the most important American serial of the year. The first number was published in November. Those who have read it in manuscript declare Roxy to be much the most striking and remarkable story this author has ever written. It is illustrated by one of the ablest of the younger American painters—Mr. Walter Shirlaw, President of The American Art Association.

American Sports.—Some of the most novel and entertaining of these papers are yet to appear, the scenes of which will be in the West, the Middle States, the South, New England and Canada.

Out-of-Door Papers.—by John Burroughs, author of Wake Robin, &c., will contain not only articles on Birds, but on Tramping, Camping Out, and kindred topics. Mr. Burrough's papers will begin in the January number, the first being entitled Birds and Birds, and illustated by Fidelia Bridges.

Architecture of Birds.—Dr. Thomas M. Brewer will contribute four exquisitely illustrated articles on birds'-nests, which every lover of nature will delight in. Dr. Brewer has probably the finest collection of birds in the world to draw upon for the illustration of these papers.

The Saddle-Horse.—Col. George E. Waring, whose excellent work of various sorts our readers are familiar, contributes two illustrated articles on the horse. He treats specially of saddle-horses and their use for pleasure and for sport, including road-riding, fox-hunting and racing. The nature of the English thoroughbred and that of his Eastern progenitor (the Arabian) are fully considered in relation to these uses.

Saxe Holm.—New stories by this popular writer will be given in early numbers of SCRIBNER, beginning with Joe Hale's Red Stockings, to appear in January. This novelette chronicles an episode of the late war for the Union.

His Inheritance.—By Aldeline Tratton, so well begun in the Midsummer Holiday, will be continued nearly through the year. It will be found to be of increasing interest to the very end.

A Knight of Fortune.—Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen's new novel—will be begun in SCRIBNER at the conclusion of His Inheritance. It will reveal a phase of American society undreamed of by most of our readers, and will be certain to increase the reputation of the writer as a master of English and of his art.

The Editorial Departments will continue to employ the ablest pens in America, and will include the present admirable summary of English publications. Besides the special articles above enumerated, the magazine will contain Poems, Sketches, Essays, Reviews, and shorter Stories of the highest character. A large practical reduction in price is made by an increase in the number of pages.

The Illustrations of the Magazine, in variety and excellence of design and in typographical execution, will continue to be in advance of those of any other popular magazine at home or abroad.

Subscription price $4.00 a year, payable in advance to us or to any book-seller.

No club rates or other discounts to subscribers. The Magazine is worth all it costs, and its circulation is increas in a constant and steady ratio from year to year.

SCRIBNER & Co., 743 Broadway, N. Y.

1877.

THE RAMAGE PRESS.

The People's Press

FOR 1878.

TERMS:

ONE YEAR	$ 2 00
SIX MONTHS	1 00
THREE MONTHS	50
TEN COPIES FOR	15 00

THE PRESS is published every THURSDAY MORNING, and has a circulation in the counties of Forsyth, Davidson, Davie, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes and Guilford, as well as a fair circulation in other parts of the State.

The publishers will endeavor, more than ever before, to make the PRESS a

First-Class Newspaper.

The Miscellaneous Department will receive careful attention, giving choice fireside reading and much general information.

The Local Department will be as complete and reliable as possible.

The State and General News will have a large share of attention.

The Farmer will find our Agricultural Department as practical and useful as we can make it. We request all our friends to send us statements of the result of experiments with their crops and we will publish them for the benefit of ou eaders.

The Markets will be given, carefully corrected every week.

Liberal commissions given to Agents, who will canvass in good faith.

We earnestly request the co-operation of every *subscriber, friend or reader* of the paper in extending its circulation.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

THE SALEM

PRINTING OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED

NOVEMBER, 1827.

Having been engaged in the PRINTING BUSINESS, uninterruptedly for many years, we flatter ourselves that our experience enables us to execute

PRINTING

of every description, in the most satisfactory manner and at prices that will compare favorably with the

BEST AND NEATEST WORK

of the Northern Cities.

Our prices are as low, and often lower, than similar work can be done in larger establishments.

We can print at short notice:

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CARDS,
RECEIPTS,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CHECKS,
TAGS,
NOTE, LETTER and BILLHEADS,
RECEIPTS and CARDS in PLAIN or FANCY COLORS.

Samples of our work can always be examined at the Office.

Our office is supplied with excellent material, of the latest style, good and fast presses, which enables us to execute work promptly

AT NORTHERN PRICES

Don't fail to give us a trial before having your printing done elsewhere.

Thanking our numerous friends for their liberal patronage heretofore received, we hope to continue to be favored with a fair share of work in our line.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C. November, 1877.

THE CAMPBELL PRESS.

1877.

CONDENSED TIME.

Piedmont Air Line.

In effect on and after Sunday, June 24, 1877.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Salem, daily except Sat'day at 7 30 p m
Arrive at Greensboro, " " 9 30 p m
Leave Greensboro, " " 9 00 a m
Arrive at Salem " " 11 00 a m.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. DIVISION.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

*Meal Stations.	No 1 Daily.	No. 3 Daily.
Leave Greensboro,	*3 46 p m	*8 52 a m
Arrive at Salisbury,	5 36 p m	11 9 a m
" Air-Line Junct'n,	*7 06 p m	1 07 p m
" Charlotte	7 28 p m	1 15 p m

No. 3—Connects at Greensboro for Raleigh, Goldsboro, and all points on N C R R Division; at Burkeville with A M & O R R for Petersburg, etc; at Belle Isle with Richmond, Fredricksburg & Potomac R R for all points North, East and West; at Richmond with C & O R R for Virginia Springs and West.

No. 4—Connects at Greensboro for Raleigh, Goldsboro, and all points on the N C R R Division; at Belle Isle, with R F & P R R for all points North, East and West.

No. 1—Connects at Greensboro with N C R R train, leaving at 1056 p. m., for Raleigh and Goldsboro; at Salisbury with W N C R R for Asheville and Summer resorts in the mountains of Western N. C. at Air-Line Junction for Atlanta, and all points in the South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C C & A R R for all points in the South.

No. 2—Connects at Greensboro for Raleigh, Goldsboro, and all points on N C Division at Charlotte with C C & A R R for Columbia and South.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

*MEAL STATIONS.	No. Daily.	No. 4 Daily.
Leave Greensboro	*8 31 a m	10 05 p m
Arrive at Danville,	10 36 a m	12 24 a m
Ar. Burkeville.	2 17 p m	4 43 a m
Ar. Belle Isle,	* 4 10 p m	*7 15 a m
Ar. Richmond,	4 33 p m	7 41 a m

Sleep'g Cars Without Change.

Run both ways with Trains (Nos. 1 and 2) between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Richmond; Richmond and Alanta; Atlanta and New Orleans.

Through Tickets on sale at all principal points South, South-west, West North and East, at Richmond, Danville, Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

THE ALMANAC!

JUST PUBLISHED THE

Farmer's and Planter's

ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

1878.

Call and get a copy early.

OUR DAILY STATE EXCHANGES.

THE DAILY NEWS.
PUBLISHED BY THE
NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Raleigh, N. C.
CASH—INVARABLY IN ADVANCE.
DAILY EDITION

One copy one year,	$5.00
" " six months,	$3.00
" " three months,	$2.00
WEEKLY EDITION, one year,	$1.00

THE DAILY OBSERVER.
published by
CHAS. R. JONES, in Charlotte, N. C.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily 1 year, (post paid) in advance	$8.00
" 6 mos " "	4.00
" 3 mos. " "	2.00
" 1 mon. " "	cts. 75

THE MORNING STAR.
DAILY, PUBLISHED BY WM. H. BERNARD,
Wilmington, N. C.
Rates of Subscription in advance.

One copy one year (postage paid,)	$7.00
" " six months, "	4.00
" three months, "	2.00
" one month "	1.00

THE RALEIGH OBSERVER,
A Daily and Weekly
DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER,
Published in Raleigh
BY P. M. HALE & W. L. SAUNDERS.
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION—IN ADVANCE:

Daily Observer, one year	$8 00
" six months	4 00
" three months	2 00
Weekly " one year	2 00
" " six months	75

Address
THE OBSERVER,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE NEW WILSON

SEWING MACHINE.

FUTURE CASH PRICES, from 30 to 45 DOLLARS according to style of Furniture.

EXTRA ATTACHMENTS FREE

and freights paid to your nearest Rail Road Depot. Call and see, or address,

WHARTON & JONES,
General Agents for North Carolina.
Greensboro or Salem, N. C.

THOS. R PURNELL,

Attorney-at-Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend to business in the State and Federal Courts. Claims collected in any part of the State.

NEW STYLES OF

Paper & Envelopes,

AT THE BOOK STORE.

Call and examine our excellent stock of paper and envelopes. A large assortment of both fine and common on hand, CHEAP. Nov. 8th, 1877.

A SPLENDID LOT OF

NEW PAPETRIES

(BOXES OF PAPER)

OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES,

JUST OPENED AT THE

Mar. 15, 1877. SALEM BOOK STORE.

Clingman's Book,

Being selections of speeches and writings of Hon. Thos L. CLINGMAN, of N. C., for sale at the BOOKSTORE.

NEW MARBLE YARD

In Front of Brown's and Lash's Warehouses,

WINSTON, N. C.

I DESIRE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT I AM NOW OPENING

A First-Class Marble Yard in Winston, N. C.,

WHERE I AM PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES

at greatly reduced prices. I have put my work so low that it is in the reach of all, and you will do well to call and examine my

STOCK AND PRICES

before buying, as it will be to your advantage. I am confident I can please all, as I do my own work having served an apprenticeship of 4 years for my trade in Charlotte, N. C.

TERMS: No money required until work is delivered and found satisfactory. If your order is not filled according to contract you will not be required to take the work.

PRICE LIST AND DESIGNS SENT FREE.

ADDRESS, I. W. DURHAM,
WINSTON, N. C.

no.—34—6m.

A NEW STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT MRS. DOUTHIT'S.

FALL AND WINTER, 1877.

HAVING OPENED NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as I think them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES and EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of

Ladies' Ties, Linen and Lace Collars,

KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS,

NOTIONS.

COLGATE'S FINE TOILET SOAPS, and many other articles in my line.

JET JEWELRY and NECKLACES, the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public in future.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 25th, 1877.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary. PULASKI COWPER Supervisor.

NORTH CAROLINA

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

Insurable Property,

Against Loss or Damage by Fire,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

Encourage Home Institutions.

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N. C.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

A. N. ZEVELY,

[Late Assistant Post-Master General]

Attends to Business

BEFORE THE VARIOUS

Departments of Government

OFFICE 71, E. STREET,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

Post-Office Address, Lock box, 97 Washington City, D. C.

D. H. LEAK, T. A. WILSON,

WINSTON

MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS.

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first-class

MARBLE & GRANITE YARD.

Where they are prepared to furnish

MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS,

&c., &c., &c.

Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the FINEST STYLE. None employed but

SKILLED WORKMEN.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold. Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge. Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work. All work warranted. Address

LEAK & WILSON.

Winston, N. C., August, 1877.—3m.

Trees and Plants.

WE invite the attention of Planters to our large and complete stock of Standard and Dwarf

APPLE TREES,

Standard and Dwarf

PEACH TREES,

Standard and Dwarf

PEAR TREES,

APRICOT, CHERRY, QUINCE NECTARINE Trees, of the most improved varieties. GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS.

Our Descriptive Catalogue sent free. Address

CRAFT & SAILOR,
Cedar Cove Nursery,
Red Plains, Yadkin County, N. C.

Wachovia Mills

HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY

REPAIRED AND REFITTED.

We solicit a share of the patronage of our neighbors, both in town and the surrounding country. F. & H. FRIES.

Salem, N. C., June, 1877.—4t.

CHROMOS Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest AT the BOOKSTORE